Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1802. [No. 538.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
September 3. Vendue-Master.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Elqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

Cash given for rags.

FOR CHARTER,

THE SCHOONER
EVELINA,
about 700 barrels burthen, in prime order, and ready to receive a cargo on board.

Apply to Capt. James Croudill or,
WM. HODGSON.
August 31. d

For Falmouth and a Market,

The fast sailing Philadelphia built ship
UNITED STATES
S. J. SPENCE, master;
Will sail in about ten days, for freight of a few tons or pallage, having elegant accommodations.——Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co
August 20. d

FOR LISBON,

THE SHIP
MARIA,
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master, will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on immediate application.

For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

Freight wanted for the sch'r
ROMEO,
ALPHALET LORING, Master.——Apply to
JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,

Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback,
Russia and Ravens Duck, and India Cotton, } per bale or piece,
Few boxes men's fine Hats,
Men's neat Calf skin,
Women's and Misses' black and colored Morroco, } Shoes,
Fancy Kid,
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,
Fontainac do. in casks,
Green Coffee in bags,
Sugar in hhds. and bbls. Loaf do.
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,
Plaister Paris,
Cheese, Onions, &c.
August 17. d

GLEBE LANDS For Sale.

In consequence of a power vested in the overseers of the poor, for selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the overseers of the Poor for the county of Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d of September next, on the premises, on a credit of twelve months, to the highest bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th of said month they will sell on the same terms the Glebe Landsbelonging to the parish o Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in lots or altogether, as may best suit the purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of September the overseers of the poor for the said county will meet at the Poor House, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contracting with some suitable person to take charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States" has been awarded and issued against *John B. Armstead* of the county of Loudoun, merchant; and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. *Lacy*, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to assent to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

BURR POWELL,
Secretary to the Commission.
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d2St

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

THO. SIMMS.
August 28. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,
Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town,
7th mo. 19th. d

WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS
Of excellent
3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price and liberal credit.——Apply to
Wm. HODGSON.
August 24. d.

FOR SALE,
2,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*
Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW NEGROES,

For which cash will be given.—Apply at Mr. Reno's Tavern.
September 4. d3t

JUST RECEIVED—

By the subscriber from Charleston, and for sale, 4500 weight of first quality

RICE,

A few bags best Upland
GEORGIA COTTON,
And twenty-two boxes
IRISH WHITE SOAP,

which on inspection will be found of a superior quality to any ever offered for sale at this market.

WM. DUNLAP,
King Street.

WANTED—A Female Servant, to attend to children. Apply as above.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the estate of *Samuel Hutchings* late of Alexandria deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and such as are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JNO. & JAS. TUCKER.
September 3. d3t

NOTICE.

By misplaced confidence in several persons whom I have trusted for GOODS to considerable amounts which I cannot collect so as to enable me to meet my engagements without making too great sacrifices, and from other untoward circumstances, I find I cannot carry on business longer without the danger of subjecting those for whom I have acted and might be employed to act in future to loss and myself to the charge of having decieved them; the debts that are due and the effects I have in my possession, I conceive will be fully sufficient to satisfy all claims.—A meeting of my creditors is therefore requested at Mr. Hieskell's Tavern at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th instant, to consult and determine upon the best mode of making arrangements in my affairs.

THOMAS MOORE.
September 2. d3t

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by
WM. HARTSHORNE.
9th mo 2d. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Fresh Limes and Oranges,
TAMARINDS,
Excellent Cyder VINEGAR for Pickles.

ABEL WILLIS.
August 28. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,
A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the
BEGGAR BOY;
(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.
July 30.

REMOVAL.

☞ JOHN BYRNE has removed to the corner of King and Royal Streets, opposite Mr. Mott's (commonly called Mc'Knight's) tavern, where he has for sale CHOICE WINES, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS and GROCERIES, at moderate prices.

September 3. eo7t‡

FROM THE ONTARIO GAZETTE, OF AUGUST 10.

At a Council, held at the Court-House in Canandarqua, the 3d day of Auguſt 1802.

Preſent—The principal Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians; and a number of the principal inhabitants of the town of Canadarqua.

RED JACKET, the principal ſpeaker of the Seneca Nation, ſpoke as follows:

Brothers,

Open your ears and give your attention. This day is appointed by the Great Spirit to meet our friends at this place. During the many years we have lived together in this country, good will and harmony has ſubſiſted among us.

Brothers—We have now come forward upon an unhappy occaſion; we cannot find words to expreſs our feelings upon it. One of our people has murdered one of your people: So it has been ordered by the Great Spirt who controuls all events. This has been done; we cannot now help it. At firſt view it would ſeem to have the effect of putting an end to our friendſhip; but let us reflect and put our minds together. Can't we point out meaſures, whereby our peace and harmony may ſtill be preſerved? We have come forward to this place, where we have always had a Superintendant and Friend to receive us; and to make knowu to him ſuch grievances as lay upon our minds; but now we have none; and we have no guardian—no Protector—no one is now authorized to receive us.

Brothers—We, therefore, now call upon you to take our ſpeech in writing, and forward our ideas to the Preſident of the United States.

Brothers—Let us look back to our former ſituation. While you were under the government of Great Britain, ſir William Johnſton was our Superintendant, appointed by the King. He had power to ſettle offences of this kind among all the Indian nations, without adverting to the laws. But under the Britiſh government you were uneaſy—you wanted to change it for a better. General Waſhington went forward as your leader. From his exertions you gained your Independence. Immediately afterwards, a treaty was made between the United States and the Six Nations, whereby a method was pointed out of redreſſing ſuch an accident as the preſent. Several ſuch accidents did happen, wherein we were the ſufferers. We now crave the ſame privilege in making reſtitution to you, that you adopted towards us in a ſimilar ſituation.

Brothers—At the cloſe of our treaty at Philadelphia, General Waſhington told us, that we had formed a chain of friendſhip which was bright! He hoped it would continue ſo on our part: That the United States would be equally willing to brighten it, if ruſted, by any means. A number of murders have been committed on our people—We ſhall only mention the laſt of them;—About two years ago, a few of our Warriors were amuſing themſelves in the woods, to the weſtward of Fort Pitt: two white men, cooly and deliberately took their rifles, travelled nearly three miles, fired upon the Indians, killed two men and wounded two children. We then were the party injured. What did we do? We flew to the treaty, and thereby obtained redreſs, perfectly ſatisfactory to us, and we hope agreeable to you. This was done a ſhort time before Preſident Adams went out of office; complete peace and harmony was reſtored. We now want the ſame method of redreſs to be purſued.

Brothers—How did the preſent accident take place; Did our warriors go from home cool and ſober, and commit murder on you? No: Our brother was in liquor, and a quarrel enſued, in which the unhappy accident happened. We would not excuſe him on account of his being in liquor; but ſuch a thing was far from his intention in his ſober moments. We are all extremely grieved at it, and are willing to come forward and have it ſettled, as crimes of the ſame nature have been heretofore done.

Brothers—Since this accident has taken place, we have been informed, that by the laws of this State, if a murder is committed within it, the murderer muſt be tried by the laws of the State, and puniſhed with death.

Brothers—When were ſuch laws explained to us? Did we ever make a treaty with the ſtate of New-York, and agree to conform to its laws? No. We are independent of the ſtate of New-York. It was the will of the Great Spirit to create us different in color: We have different laws, habits and cuſtoms, from the white people. We will never conſent that the government of this ſtate ſhall try our brother. We appeal to the government of the U. States.

Brothers—Under the cuſtoms and habits of our forefathers, we were a happy people; we had laws of our own, they were dear to us. The whites came among us and introduced their cuſtoms; they introduced liquor among us which our forefathers always told us would prove our ruin.

Brothers—In conſequence of the introduction of liquor among us, numbers of our people were killed. A council was held to conſider of a remedy, at which it was agreed by us, that no private revenge ſhould take place for any ſuch murder—that it was decreed by the Great Spirit, and that a council ſhould be called, to conſider of redreſs to the friends of the deceaſed.

Brothers—The Preſident of the United States is called a great man, poſſeſſing great power—he may do what he pleaſes—he may turn men out of office—men who held their office long before he held his. If he can do theſe things, can he not even controul the laws of this ſtate? Can he not appoint a commiſſioner to come forward to our country and ſettle the preſent difference, as we, on our part have heretofore often done to him, upon a ſimilar occaſion?

We now call upon you *Brothers*, to repreſent theſe things to the Preſident and we truſt that he will not refuſe our requeſt, of ſending a Commiſſioner to us, with powers to ſettle the preſent difference.—The conſequences of a refuſal may be ſerious. We are determined that our Brother ſhall not be tried by the laws of the State of New-York. The laws make no difference between a crime committed in liquor, and one committed cooly and deliberately. Our laws are different, as we have before ſtated. If tried here our Brother muſt not be hanged. We cannot ſubmit to that—has a murder been committed upon our people, when was it puniſhed with death?

Brothers—We have now finiſhed what we had to ſay upon the ſubject of the murder. We wiſh to addreſs you upon another and to have our ideas communicated to the Prefideet upon it alſo.

Brothers—It was underſtood at the treaty concluded by Col. Pickering, that our ſuperintendant ſhould reſide in the town of Canandarqua, and for good reaſons.—That ſituation is the the moſt central to the Six Nations; and by ſubſequent treaties between the State of New-York and the Indians, there are ſtill ſtronger reaſons why he ſhould reſide here, principally on account of the annuities being ſtipulated to be paid to our ſuperintendant at this place. The treaties are ſacred. If their ſuperintendant reſides elſewhere, the ſtate may object to ſending their money to him at a greater diſtance. We would therefore wiſh our ſuperintendant to reſide here at all events.

Brothers—*With regard to the appointment of our preſent ſuperintendant, we look upon ourſelves as much neglected and injured. When general Chapin & capt. Chapin were appointed, our wiſhes were conſulted upon the occaſion, and we moſt cordially agreed to the appointments. Capt. Chapin has been turned out, however, within theſe few days. We do not underſtand that any neglect of duty has been alledged againſt him. We are told becauſe he differs from the preſident in his ſentiments on government matters. He has always been perfectly ſattsfactory to us; and had we known of the intention we ſhould moſt cordially have united in a petition to the preſident to continue him in office. We feel ourſelves injured—we have nobody to look to—nobody to liſten to our complaints—none to reconcile any differences among us. We are like a young family without a Father.*

Brothers—*We underſtand that the preſident has appointed a ſuperintendant who is altogether unknown to us, and who is unacquainted with Indian affairs, we know him not in our country. Had we been conſulted upon the ſubject, we might have named ſome one reſiding in this country who was well known to us. Perhaps we might have agreed upon Mr. Oliver Phelps, whoſe politics, coinciding with thoſe of the preſident, might have recommended him to the office.*

Brothers—*We cannot conclude without again urging you to make known all theſe our ſentiments to the preſident.*

Since the above ſpeech was delivered, there has been two other meetings beetween the inhabitants of this place and the Indians, principally for the purpoſe of inducing them peaceably to deliver up the offender to jail, until the event of the application to the preſident ſhall be made known—although with great reluctance, they conſented to give him up.

At theſe ſubſequent meetings, they ſtill continued to inſiſt in long ſpeeches, upon their entire independence of the ſtate of New-York, and declared their intention of going immediately to Albany, to have a conference with the Governor, as well upon the ſubject, as relative to the ſale of their lands on Niagara river, about which they have been in negotiation for ſome time paſt.

It is their intention to remain in Albany, until a communication, which they have requeſted the Preſident to make to the Governor upon the ſubject, ſhall be received there; that their minds which at preſent are much agitated, may be ſet at reſt, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

NEW-BEDFORD, Auguſt 27.

We are informed from Martinique, that the French Governor and ſuite arrived there about the 20th July, and that the French troops were daily expected, to take poſſeſſion of the Iſland. The Markets were dull for American produce; Flour which had been as high as 12 a 13 dollars, had fallen to 10. Weſt India produce high.

When capt. Price left Havre, we underſtand proviſions were plenty and cheap, except Flour: and owing to large importations, that article had become very dull.

BOSTON, Aug 28.

Arrived the regular trading ſhip John Adams, John Wood, eſq. commander, in 35 days from Liverpool. Left there, Warrington, Delano, for Boſton, to ſail Auguſt 1; Packet Trott, do. Auguſt 10; Fame, Trott, of Wiſcaſſet, for Boſton, July 22; Levant Eaſterbrook, for do the ſame day; Golden Age, Nye, of Plymouth, for Boſton, Auguſt 10; Sally Webber, for Charleſton, Auguſt 10; Thorn Cyrus, Bryant, for do. Auguſt 1; Live Oak, Dyer, for do. do. Boyne, Safford, for do. Auguſt 10; George and Harriet, Fenno, for Norfolk, Auguſt 1; Betſey, Foſſet, for do. Felicity, Reed, for Alexandria, Auguſt 10; Brutus, Bunce, for do. July 25; Logan Macy, for New York, Auguſt 10; Samuel Elam, Noble, for do. do. Alegany, Paddock, for do. to ſail with the John Adams; Union, Starbuck, for do. Auguſt 1; Delight, Coffin, for do. do. Liberty, Mores, for do. do. Betſey, Allen, for do. do. Philipſburg, Leffingwell, for do. do. American Eagle, Carberry, for do. July 25; Brothers, Hall, for do. Auguſt 1; Ocean, Smith, for do. do. Franklin, Jameſon, of Portland, for Philadelphia. July 24; Prudence, Arundell, for do. do. John and Alice, Whiteſide, for do. Aug. 1; India, Hathaway, from ditto Auguſt 20; New-York, Seward, for do. Auguſt 4; Roebuck, Killey, for do. Auguſt 1; Harriet, Holbrook, for Baltimore, to ſail ſame day with John Adams; Almy, Snow, for do. Auguſt 1; Venus, Daſhield, for do. do. Rebecca, Neill, for do. July 30; General Green, Miller for do.

Same day came up from the quarantine, brig Apollo, Woodbury, from Demerara, 35 days. Left there, Peggy, Perkins, of Kenebunk, to ſail in 3 days; brig ———, Salter, of Portſmouth, to ſail in 3 days; brig ———, Barnes of do. to ſail in a few days; Auguſt 5th, ſpoke ſchooner Experiment, Perry, from Baltimore, for Aux Cayes.

Auguſt 29.

The brig Hope captain Plant, of New-Haven, foundered at ſea, on the 12th July; crew taken up by Captain Hunt from Portland, and Carried to St. Croix.

The brig Friends of Newport is loſt near Port Royal, but a ſmall part of her cargo or rigging will be ſaved.

The Philadelphia, Cooper of and from Philadelphia, is run aground in the Scheldt, and the greateſt part of her cargo loſt.

Ship Minerva, Jones, for Boſton, ſailed from Liverpool, July 8, ſhe has arrived at Newburyport.

LLOYD'S LIST, July 9—16

GRAVESEND, July 7.

Arrived, Birmingham, M'Carty, Baltimore; Darlington, Wardroper, New-York; Waſhington, Scott, Charleſton; Dolphin, Ruſter, Savannah; July 11, Robert, Willing, Baltimore; July 13, Sir William, Douglaſs, Charleſton; Ann, Besant, Philadelphia; Sampſon, Tibbets, Savanna. Sailed July 6, Alexandria, King, Virginia; Merchant, Bartlet, Boſton; July 9, Poſt Mary, Collins, Charleſton; July 11, John, Appleton, do William, Stokes Savannah.

Cows July 6, Arrived, Patriot, Seward, Charleſton.

Clyde, July 5, Arrived, Recovery, Campbell, New-York; July 10, Brandywine, Miller, New-York.

Cork July 2, Arrived, Fame, Freman, Virginia.

Havre, June 26, July 2, Arrived, Rebecca, Franklin, Fabius, and La Melanie, Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia; Dunroben Caſtle, M'Bride, Virginia; Columbia, Edwards, do. Auguſt 3, Virginian, Daubeny, New-York.

Nantz, June 28, Arrived, Eagle Parker, New-Bedford.

Roterdam, Arrived Volunteer, Boſworth, Boſton.

Oſtend, Arrived Der Drag, Charleſton.

Texel, June 22, Arrived Richmond, Webb, Charleſton; London Packer, Clarke, Baltimore; 26, Trent, Kinſman, Salem; Fame, Schlighting, Charleſton; July 4, Minerva, Felger, Salem; Yaries, Seaburg, New-Port; Neptune, Tugger, do. Caroline, Andrews, New-York; Mary Seamen, do. George Waſhington, Newport; Independence, Teffany, New-York.

Brielle, June 22, Dolphin, Taylor, Charleſton.

Hambro, June 22, arrived capt. Beckford, Salem; July 6, Wulken, N. York; Hudſon, do. Cobb, Boſton.

Deal, July 12, Sailed Poſt Mary, Collins, Charleſton.

Bremen, June 29, arrived, Jupiter, Gatjen, Baltimore; Speculation, Schelling, Boſton; July 9, Wildburger, Charleſton; Simonton, Philadelphia.

Helvoet, July 2, arrived, Volunteer, Boſworth, Boſton; Lathrop, do. Rover, Goud, do. July 9, Falcon, Boſton; Norfolk, Culver, N. Carolina.

Vlie, June 28, arrived, William, Oſ Bear, Boſton.

Bordeaux, July 1, arrived, Dragon, Broaderſon, Charleſton; July 6, Sally, Art, Philadelphia.

Portſmouth, July 14, arrived, Venus, Nye, Charleſton.

Dartmouth, July 14, arrived, Anthony Mangin, Baltimore.

Falmouth, July 11, arrived, Duke of Kent Packet, New-York; William and Mary, do. Jean, Storie, Virginia. Sailed, Lancaſter Packet, New-York.

Liverpool, July 11, arrived, Eagle, Johnſon, Maſſachuſetts; Venus, Oakum, do. Enterprize, Couchen, do.

July 9. The Induſtry, Rundſton, from Philadelphia to Liſbon, put into Malaga, ſailed from thence the 23d May, and was not arrived at Liſbon 12th June.

July 12. The Delaware, Davidſon, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, is on ſhore in the Scheldt, and it is feared will be loſt. Cargo landing.

Auguſt 30.

Capt. Wood, who arrived here on Saturday, has favored us with Liverpool papers to the 17th of July, which, tho' many days later than before received, furniſh nothing of a very intereſting nature. A few extracts are however made from them:—

The negociation reſpecting the commercial regulations between France and England, are proceeding with activity; although it is ſcarcely to be expected to produce a commercial treaty, in the true and liberal ſenſe of the words, as the French are very jealous of the trade and manufactures of the Engliſh.

The manufactures of Great Britain appear to have gained a new activity ſince the peace. In a letter which appears in one of the Britiſh papers, it is obſerved, "that orders flow in from every quarter of Europe, particularly Spain, Italy, &c. In the muſlin line, there is a greater demand for goods than can be ſupplied."

The Parliament of England having been diſſolved at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, the election of members to form a new one had commenced. Among other returns which had been officially reported, are thoſe of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and Southwark, viz. Combe, Price, Curtis and Anderſon, for London; Fox and Gardner for Weſtminſter; Tierney and Thornton for Southwark.

Bonaparte has made a tender of the mediation of France to Paſwan Oglou,

for the purpose of adjusting the differences of that Pacha with the Porte. This unexpected interference of the First Consul, is supposed to be the result of an application to him on the part of the Turkish government.

Hostilities have broken out between the Russians and Persians, the former of whom have already penetrated into the province of Ghilan. Some violences offered to the Russians at Amsterabat, is said to be the cause of these hostilities. Persia and European Turkey open a rich prospect to the desiring eyes of Austria, Russia and France.

The difficult affair of the indemnities is at length finally arranged. A French minister is to repair to Ratisbon in July, to notify the plan, and cause it to be carried into execution, on the part of the powers intereited in it. The only Ecclesiastical Electorate to be preserved is the Electorate of Mentz. Upon the subject of the indemnity to his Sardinian Majesty, a specific convention has been agreed upon between Russia and France.

Importation of Cotton into England, from 13th Jan. to 6th July, 1802—viz. 40,202 packages from the United States, 38,187 do. from other parts.

The votes for continuing Bonaparte in the First Consulship for life have been generally returned; and a great proportion of them with the addition that he have the privilege of naming his successor.

The First Consul is to set out for Brussels and Antwerp very shortly, and will be accompanied by Gen. Berthier and Adj. Gen. Dutoc.

In a proclamation which Bonaparte addressed to the French people on the 14th July, he says:—"Frenchmen, you have conquered all obstacles, and your destinies are accomplished." *Most truly said.*

The comparison between Bonaparte and Cromwell will fail, if he assume the title of Emperor—Cromwell would never assume that of king; he knew that Protector was a new and undefined wold, that could be made to mean just what he pleased; but "every body (as he observed) had a notion of a king."

Sir John Borlass Warren is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Petersburg.

M. Schimmelpenninck, late Ambassador from the Batavian to the French Republic, is appointed to the same office at the Court of St. James.

Toussaint L'Ouverture has arrived at Brest.

Mr. Fox is about setting out for Paris.

The French funds fluctuate very little—they are 53f. 95c. British 3 per cent. consols, 75½.

—

Captain Goodwin, who arrived in town yesterday, from Amsterdam, informs, that on the 5th of July, 5 sail of Dutch men of war with transports and troops, were lying in the Texel, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. And that two frigates, with fifteen transports and troops, were waiting a wind, being bound to the Dutch colonies, in the West Indies.

NEW-YORK, September 2.

Communicated by capt. Motley, of ship John, whose arrival at Quarantine we mentioned on Saturday, in 29 days from Berbice.

Sailed from New Amsterdam, colony of Berbice, 29th July. Left at Berbice, sch'r Jefferson, Donaldson, from Philadelphia, had sold part of his cargo, and bound to the Islands with the remainder. Sailed from Berbice for the Islands 3 days before the John, brig Atlas, Clarke, belonging to Boston, having buried his mate, Mr. Smith, and a young gentleman passenger, a Mr. Francis, of Boston. Lat. 26, 27, N. long. 68, 40, W. Aug. 14. spoke schooner Sparrow, from Alexandria, bound to Cape Francois, cut 17 days. Lat. 32, 23, N. lon. 75, W. Spoke ship Dover, from London.

The Dutch fleet and troops were daily expected to reasume the government of the colonies of Surrinam, Berbice and Demarara. Prices at Berbice—Flour 13 dollars. Beef 18, Pork 20, Coffee from 9 1-2 to 10 stivers, very scarce, Sugar 4 1-2 stivers per lb. Rum 35 stivers.

September 3.

Captain Dodge, of the sch'r Paragon, informs us that the possession of the island of Surinam is still retained by the English; and that several vessels had arrived there from Amsterdam in long passages, all confirming the account that a Dutch fleet with troops on board for Surinam was to sail on the 20th May, to whom the place was to be given up. Markets very dull.

—

Entered, brig Clio, Hanifer, Curracoa; sch'r Paragon, Dodge, Surinam.

Cleared, ship Commerce, Dyer, Cape-Francois; schooner Commerce, Wright, Winsor; sloop Aurora, Coffin, Port Republican; Rover, Bradley, Jamaica.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Clio, Hanifen, 18 days from Curracoa. Left the brig Jane Maria, Waterman, of this port, and several others. The brig Lydia, Brower, sailed 6 days before the Clio, for New-York. The schooner Goliah, of this port, arrived in 44 days passage, and sailed the day before the Clio for Jacmel. In lat. 30, long. 73, spoke ship Three Sisters, Clarke, 57 days from Marseilles and 37 from Gibraltar, bound to Charleston. The captain of the Three Sisters informed capt. Hanisen of the capture of the brig Franklin from Philadelphia by the cruisers of the Emperor of Morocco, several of whom were then out and our frigates in pursuit of them. Markets dull at Curracoa.

Sch'r Paragon, Dodge, 25 days from Surinam. American produce low at Surinam, and Island produce high. Left there the sch'r General Pinkney, Lewis, from Alexandria; brig Nancy, Wallace, New Haven, to sail in 12 days; sch'r Ajax, Bunker, Hudson; Three Sisters, Rich; William, Tatem; Isabella, Summer, 3 or 4 days; brig Trial, Langdon, 4 or 5 days; Edward, M'Lelan, Portland, to sail in 33 days; brig George, Stanwood, just arrived from Cape Ann; Sally, Van Antwerp; Almira, of Norfolk, arrived in the river Surinam, August 5; Hiram, Laster, arrived in the river, August 5; sch'r Sally, Cook, 45 days from Plymouth. Sch'r Maries, O'Zuill, sailed for Demarara from Paramaribo the 28th July.

Arrivals at Gibraltar, from the 18th of June, to the 9th of July.

Ships—Columbia, Hallwell, 37 days from Providence, for Leghorn; Calliope, Henderson, 19 days from Marseilles, for London: Venelia, Glover, 22 days from Messina, for Liverpool; Perseverance, Knox, 30 days from Boston, for a market; Hibernia (or Hebeina, Mauter, as stated in the G. paper) 49 days from Boston, for a market. Brigs Hope, Norman, 37 days from Triest, for Baltimore; Venus, Pigley, 48 days from Aux Cayes, for Marseilles: sch'rs Chance, Davis, 37 days from Philadelphia, for a market; Rambler, Russel, 38 days from Boston, for a market.

BALTIMORE, September 3.

The ship Anthony Mangin, arrived at Dartmouth in 28 days; London Packet, Clarke, at the Texel; Jupiter, Gatgen at Bordeaux. The sch'r Experiment, Jenne, from this to Aux Cayes, was spoke August 5, lat. 23. Ship James, Chandler, from this to Hamburg, was spoken August 6, lat. 48, 43. long. 46, eight days out.

Arrived, sch'r Buckskin, Lawrence, 30 days from St. Thomas, and 8 from Brunswick (Georgia.) Left at St. Thomas, brig George Clinton, of New-York, to sail 4th August; brig Paramaribo of do. arrived the 2d August.

Sch'r Hornet, Long, 20 days from Point Petre (Guad.) Left there sch'r Greyhound, Thompson, of Baltimore, to sail in 6 or 8 days; sch'r Nymph, Hodgkiss of do. Ocean, Besse of Philadelphia, last from the coast of Africa. August 21, spoke schooner Mary, Franklin, from the coast of Africa for Philadelphia.

Brig Isabella, Bumbury from St. Croix, is in the bay, and another brig unknown.

The blacks continued very obstinate at Guadaloupe: no reinforcements had arrived, but expected momently. A number of the troops were dying daily.

Ship Harlequin, Turner; and brig Eleanor, Hancock, from hence has arrived at Martinique.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 6.

—

☞ *A meeting of the subscribers to the Theatre on Monday the 6th instant at five o'clock in the evening is proposed at Gadsby's, on business obviously important to their interest, to which due attention is requested.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

September 4.

—

Thursday morning a duel was fought near this town, between Mr. Richard Thweatt and Mr. Edwin Fort, in consequence of some observations published in our papers of Friday and Tuesday last. At the first fire Mr. Thweatt received a slight wound in his hand and shoulder—at the second fire Mr. Thweatt shot Mr. Fort through the body, which in a few hours put a period to his existence.

(Petersburg pap.)

—

Letter to the editor, dated Cobokia, (Indiana Territory) 31st July, 1802.

"The Potrawatamie nation of Indians, who resort about the Illinois river, have so recently as the 16th instant, opened hostilities against our citizens, by killing two Americans about 5 leagues from our town. The cheif murderers are *Turkey Foot*, a notorious villain, and chief; and the *Maimed Hand*, another chief, with five other men. One of the men they killed is an old settler of this country, & the other a young man. They have now began and God knows where they will end. We have petioned for troops, which we expect our president will grant, for it is obvious that had there been troops stationed at Payso, at that time, they would not have dared to have put foot on this side."

[*Guard. Freedom.*]

—

The principles of our democrats were never described with more energy or greater concise ness, than in the following extract from the late Dr. Johnson's Life of Akenside:—

"A zeal, says he, which is often *thought* and *called* 'liberty,' disguises from the world, and not rarely from the mind which it possesses, *an envious desire of plundering wealth or degrading greatness*, and of which the immediate tendency is innovation and *anarchy*, or imperious eagerness to confound and subvert, with very little care to what shall be established."

Had Johnson lived sixteen years longer, to have witnessed the scenes of the French Revolution, he would have imagined the sentence just qoted to have been prophetical. But what would have been the sentiments of this great man, had he lived to peruse the writings of that arch enemy of the human race, Tom Paine, whose liberty" is that of destroying character, & of plundering the fruits of honest industry?

—

CALLENDER AGAIN.

This Callender is constantly amusing himself with the fears of his quondom friends and associates. While we cannot help smiling at the curious situation of these gentry, we cannot but almost condemn the mischievousness of disposition which can sport at such a rate with their alarms. In the last Recorder Callender tells us he has "a chaos of Republican correspondence and other political curiosities," and that "the *bottom of the chest would indeed present an interesting exhibition to the Federalists.*" I wonder now what he can have there so interesting. Do you think you could tell Mr. President Jefferson? or you Mr. Secretary Madison? As to Mr. Senator General Stevens Thompson Mason, I dare swear he could not guess for his life, what it can be—not the whole of it. Bless me! Farmer Giles, too? Pshaw! I should hope Callender could never have been at any moment so entirely off his guard as to receive Giles to his intimacy and confidence for a single day, and therefore I dont believe Giles knows much more of the contents than what he furnished himself—But after all, take the above group together, I should not be afraid if I given to betting, to bet a second hand quid of tobacco against all the integrity of Farmer Giles, though I know the bet would be an unequal one, that, take these gentlemen all together, and throw in Tench Coxe and Dallas, (Gallatin's out of the question, because he never could write English:) I say I'd bet large odds, that, take the above six gentlemen together, they can tell to a letter all Callender has got in his box. We shall see one of these days, so let the reader remember this.

N. Y. Evn. Post.

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BIOGRAPHY OF WASHINGTON.

We are informed that Mr. C. P. Wayne late proprietor of this Gazette, has purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington the *copy right* of the History of the late General Washington which is now writing, and that proposals for publishing it by subscription will be presented to the public on Mr. Wayne's return from New York where he is at present.

We congratulate the citizens of the U. States upon the prospect of being furnished with an authentic history of their illustrious Chief, compiled by one of the ablest men in the Union, from original documents left by the General himself.

[*Gaz. U. S.*]

—

A caution to magistrates never to administer oaths unnecessarily, and that always whenever an oath is necessary, that they administer it with great solemnity. From Reeses Essay on the influence of Religion in civil society.

"Perjury is, in itself, a crime so horrid, and at the same time so pernicious to government, that it ought to be guarded against with the utmost care. It is of great moment, therefore, that men should be restrained from every thing which tends this way. Lying, profane swearing, and even a needless and too frequent use of lawful oaths, have this tendency: and, of consequence, singularly hurtful to government. A little attention to human nature may convince us, that a needless repetition of ooths tends to lessen their solemnity. By being often used, they become familar, and are not attended with that awe and reverence, which ought to strike the mind in a transaction so very solemn. And when men are but little impressed with a sense of the majesty & presence of the Deity, they will not pay that sacred regard to truth, which might be otherwise expected. Hence flows a political maxim, of no small utility in government; namely, that oaths should be admitted in as few cases as possible, and administered with all those circumstances of solemnity which are best adapted to fill the mind with awe and reverence."

Public Sale.

TOMORROW, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, will positively be Sold on Col. Ramsey's Wharf,

15 Hhds. First quality of Sugar,

On a Credit of 60 Days for negociable Notes, with approved indorsers.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 6. 1802.

Last Night but Three.

Alexandria Theatre.

Mr. BERNARD's Benefit.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

Will be presented a Prelude, called the

Manager in Distress.

After which will be performed the celebrated play of

The Point of Honor;

OR THE

School for Soldiers.

With a grand Military Procession, and the regular order of leading a

DESERTER TO EXECUTION.

After which an OLIO, called

Summer Amusement,

Consisting of Song, Dance and Recitation.

To which will be added a new Musical Entertainment, called the

Rival Soldiers;

Or, Sprigs of Laurel.

Mr. BERNARD will introduce, by desire, the Song of

Four and Twenty Fiddlers.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at half past six precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at the office of the Theatre, and at J. V. Thomas's Book-Store.

September. 6

Strayed or Stolen,

On the 31st of August, from William Paterson's Point, a GREY MARE, five years old last spring, between 13 and 14 hands high, trots and gallops; the end of her tail white, and her shoes nearly worn out. I will give FIVE DOLLARS and reasonable charges for delivering her to me in Alexandria, or TEN DOLLARS for convicting the thief, if stolen:

JACOB LEAP.

Septembe. 6. eo3t

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lying-in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practise for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly compained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Gnashing and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless a night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replet with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of these disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destructions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3. eo

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP,
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles OF EDUCATION,

By Elizabeth Hamilton,

Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important branch of science, several valuable works have, within a few years, been presented to the public, among which the above, as it is the most recent, so is it pre eminently useful. Led by her subject into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active powers, and intellectual faculties of the human mind, Mrs. Hamilton has developed those powers and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which, while it arrests the attention of those who have most successfully studied those subjects, must render a competent knowledge of them familiar to the most ordinary capacity. The superficialness and frivolity of character engendered by the modern system of education, have been long, and justly, a subject of complaint; but the particular causes by which these serious evils have been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly known, or little attended to: To trace these evils to their source, and to point out the proper remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed, is the importance of the inquiries which form the subject of this work, and so great the success with which those inquiries have been pursued, that the happiest consequences to society may reasonably be expected to result from the present publication. To all it is interesting in a very high degree, but to mothers of families, and others engaged in the formation of the minds of children and youth, it will prove an acquisition truly invaluable.

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